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# COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

### CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1959

JULY 1960

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
COALVILLE.



COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L     R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1959.

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

at 31st December, 1959

Chairman:

Councillor L.A. Robinson

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor G.A. Peacey

Councillors: C. Armstrong, G.W. Glover, R.H.E. Glover,  
Mrs. M.A. Griffin, J.P., A.H. Moore and J.R. Willn.

Ex-officio: Councillor Mrs. V.M. Smith, J.P. (Chairman of the Council)  
Councillor J.F. Kemp, (Vice-Chairman of the Council)

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## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

### Medical:

Andrew Hamilton, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health (part-time), Municipal Offices,  
Coalville. Telephone: Coalville 283.

Home: Coalville 597.

### Public Health Inspectors:

H. Hunter, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Chief Public Health Inspector

D. Allen, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Additional Public Health Inspector.

J. Forrest, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Additional Public Health Inspector.

### Clerical Staff:

Mrs. J. Richards.

Rodent Operator: T. Grew.

Labourer (part-time): D. Boot.



Public Health Department,  
Municipal Offices,  
Coalville.

To: The Coalville Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the district for the year 1959.

The Report follows the general lines indicated in Circular 1/60, dated 8th January 1960 from the Ministry of Health.

I am indebted to your Surveyor and Water Engineer for information supplied respecting water supplies, sewerage and public cleansing, incorporated in this Report.

I would thank you, Mr Chairman and Members of the Council, for your continued courtesy and consideration, and it gives me particular pleasure to express once more my thanks to all the members of the staff of my Department for their help throughout another year.

*Andrew Hamilton.*

Medical Officer of Health.

July 1960.





## SECTION A

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	6,511
Population (1951 census)	25,739
Population (est. middle 1959)	26,490
Number of inhabited houses (end 1959)	8,182
Rateable value at 31/3/59	£247,545
Estimated product of ld. rate at 31/3/59	£971

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Deaths:

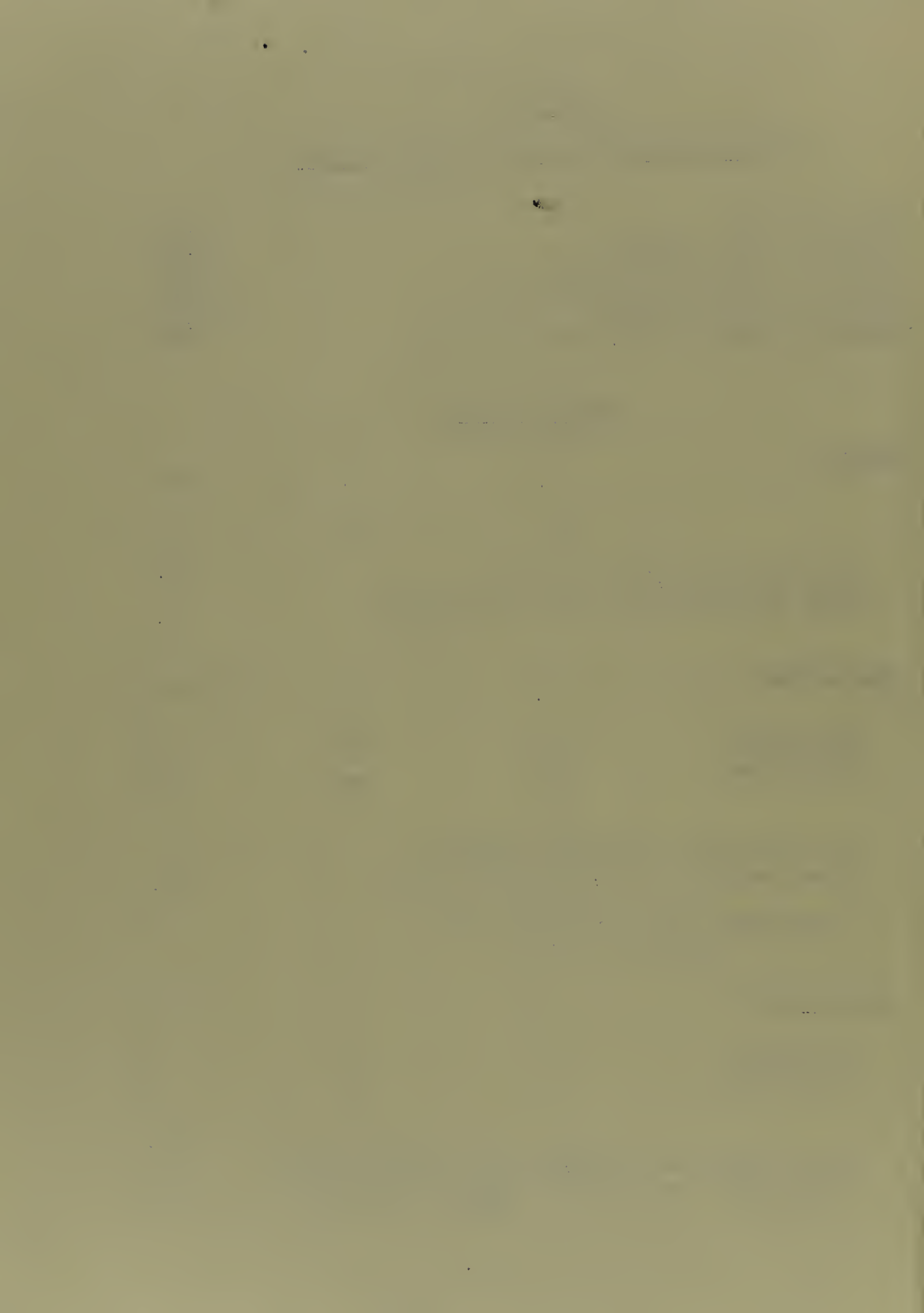
	M.	F.	Total
	146	126	272
Death Rate per 1,000 population			12.0
Death Rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales)			11.6

#### Live Births:

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	190	189	379
Illegitimate	6	1	7
	<u>196</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>386</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population			14.1
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales)			16.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births			1.8

#### Still Births:

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	7	5	12
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>
Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births			29.1
Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births (England and Wales)			20.7



Total Live and Still Births:

	M	F.	Total
Legitimate	197	194	391
Illegitimate	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>203</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>398</u>

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year):

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	4	4	.8
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	20.8
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births (England & Wales)	22
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0

Neo-natal Deaths (first four weeks):

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total  
live births): 12.9  
(England and Wales) 15.8

Early Neo-natal Deaths (under 1 week):

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per  
1,000 total live births): 12.9

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under  
1 week combined per 1,000 total live & still births) 30.1

Maternal Mortality (including abortion): 1  
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 2.5  
(England and Wales) .38



## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A review of the above was given in a previous Annual Report.

Laboratory facilities continue to be available at the Public Health Laboratory, Groby Road, Leicester. During 1959 the following examinations were carried out for your authority :-

Blood	1
Throat and Nose swabs	3
Faeces and urine	170
Sputa	98
Milk	247
Ice Cream & Iced Lollies	48
Water	67
Food	3
Miscellaneous	8
	<u>645</u>

### National Assistance Act, 1947.

Although no action was taken under Section 47 of this Act a number of cases were dealt with informally. Many visits were paid to aged persons who appeared to be in need of care and attention. Assistance from near relatives was obtained in some instances.

This is an ever increasing problem for as the population lives longer we shall have more and more old people with us.



## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply for the area is obtained from the new red sandstone measures overlying the coal measures, water being pumped from boreholes and pit shafts sunk into and through these measures respectively. These public supplies are situated at Broom Leys Pumping Station, Holly Hayes Pumping Station, Whitwick Colliery and Ellistown Colliery, and all water from these sources is chlorinated, the Ellistown and Whitwick Colliery supplies also being filtered.

The average daily output from these sources during the year was :-

Broom Leys	: . . . . .	187,559 gallons
Holly Hayes	: . . . . .	272,165 gallons
Whitwick and Ellistown Collieries		437,480 gallons

The total quantity of water pumped from the various sources during the year was 327,717,000 gallons, an increase of 7,365,000 gallons compared with 1958.

44,709,000 gallons were supplied in bulk to Market Bosworth Rural District Council, a decrease of 565,000 gallons on the 1958 figure.

Daily consumption for the Urban area for all purposes averaged 29.3 gallons per head of the population.

The required standard of purity for a public water supply was maintained during 1959. 13 samples of raw (untreated) water and 19 of treated water going into supply were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, with the following results :-

Whitwick Colliery		Ellistown Colliery		Holly Hayes		Broom Leys Pumping Station	
Raw	Treated	Raw	Treated	Raw	Treated	Raw	Treated
-2	-6	-2	-6		-6	-6	-1
1		2					





Analysis for fluoride content gave the following results :-

<u>Source</u>	<u>Fluoride Content</u>
Broom Leys Pumping Station	0.1 p.p.m.
Holly Hayes Pumping Station	0.1 p.p.m.
Whitwick Colliery	0.2 p.p.m.
Ellistown Colliery	0.15 p.p.m.

### Drainage and Sewerage

Mining subsidence still takes its toll of drains and sewers and causes frequent annoyance and nuisance and very often great inconvenience to householders. Every effort is made to minimise the consequences and we have at all times found that the Officers of the National Coal Board are ready to do all in their power to ease the situation.

The Pump at Grange Road, mentioned in last year's report, worked satisfactorily during the year and did much to improve the position in that area. It is apparent that similar installations will have to be considered for one or two areas where there is frequent surcharging of sewers and drains.

8,162 houses in the area have a water supply direct from the public mains, and 20 houses, including some outlying farms, still have to rely on wells or springs.

### Public Cleansing and Salvage

Public cleansing and scavenging are under the control of your Surveyor, to whom I am indebted for the information. These services are provided for the whole of the area. Five motor refuse collection vehicles are employed for this purpose.

During the year 42 collections of refuse were made from domestic properties, giving an average period between collections of eight to nine days. Pail closets were emptied weekly.

The disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at Silver Street, Whitwick., Ashby Road, Coalville., and Standard Hill.



Wastepaper salvage is collected at the same time as refuse from domestic properties, and a separate weekly collection is made from shops, factories and offices.

The collection and disposal of trade refuse is also undertaken by the Council. In the case of properties with a rateable value of £150 or under, 1 free bin is allowed per week, and for properties over £150 rateable value, 2 free bins per week. All additional bins are charged at 10d each, bulk refuse being removed on a rechargeable basis.

The estimated weights of refuse collected and disposed of during the year were as follows :-

Domestic Refuse	12,706 tons
Middens and Pails	262 tons
Market Refuse	102 tons.



# SECTION F

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following tables show the total notifications after correction under age groups.

### NOTIFICATIONS

Age	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Polio				Measles		Diphth- eria		Dysen- tery		Meningo- coccal Infection	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
nder 1 ear			2	1					5	16						
2 yrs	1		1	1					27	35						
3 yrs	2		3	3					50	29						
4 yrs		1	4	4					42	48						
5 yrs	4	4	4						35	37						
9 yrs	20	11	16	13					187	192						
4 yrs	3	1							6	5						
4 yrs																
nd over									1	1						
otal	30	17	30	22					353	363						
	47		52						716							

/Notifications cont'd.



Age	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephal- itis				Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia neonatorum	
					Infective		Post Infectious												
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 5 years	5	1																	
5 - 14	1	1																	
15 - 44	2	2											1	1	1	1			
45 - 64	2												2						
65 & over	3	6																	
Total	13	10											3	1	1	1			
	23												3		2		1		

## DIPHTHERIA

According to the return sent annually by Dr. Gibson, County Medical Officer of Health, the number of children immunised during the year was as follows :- Under 5 years 327, 5 to 14 years 22, a total of 349, whilst boosting injections were given to 197 children.

The following table shows the numbers immunised during the past six years :

<u>Year</u>	<u>-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boosters</u>
1954	289	9	298	268
1955	290	12	302	240
1956	296	8	304	234
1957	324	15	339	254
1958	403	19	422	257
1959	327	22	349	197





There is a noticeable decrease in the numbers of children being immunised against diphtheria, probably due to the prominence which has been acquired by poliomyelitis vaccination, and probably due in greater measure to the failure on the part of parents to realise the very dangerous nature of diphtheria. It still cannot be emphasised sufficiently how important it is for all children to be immunised against this killing disease, and an added attraction surely should be the possibility of having protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and, if thought wise, tetanus combined in the same course of injections.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis, and deaths from the disease during the year :

	New Cases						Deaths					
	Resp.		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other		Resp.		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years												
5 - 14												
15-24		1	1						1			
25-44	1	4				1						
45-64	2					1						
65&over	1				1		1					
Total	4	5	1		1	2	1		1			
	9		1		3		1		1			

The death rate per million population from respiratory tuberculosis is 37.7, compared with that for England and Wales - 77 and from non-respiratory tuberculosis is 37.7 compared with 8 for England and Wales.



During September, the Mass Radiography Unit visited Coalville, and I am indebted to Mr. L. Lee, the Organising Secretary for the following information. 4,225 persons presented themselves for x-ray, and of these there were 7 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring close supervision, and 7 cases which required occasional supervision. There was also one case of cancer.

The National Coal Board has recently set up its own x-ray apparatus on a divisional basis and it will tour the local mines approximately once every five years, but co-operation between the Mass Radiography Unit and the National Coal Board will mean that a few of the pits will be visited by the Mass Radiography Unit in the intervening period. This was done in 1959, the pits covered being the South Derbyshire and North Leicestershire ones, but it is not intended that the Unit should visit Whitwick, Snibston or Ellistown Collieries for some little time. The result of this is that a number of miners presented themselves for x-ray during the public sessions, and five cases of pneumoconiosis were detected.

The overall response was considered to be quite good, and it was thought that this may have been due to the siting of the Unit at a Working Men's Club.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Eight children died before reaching their first birthday, five of them, in fact, less than a day old. Prematurity accounted for three of those, and birth injury for the other two, these being associated with difficult labour. Of the remaining three infants, one died of a congenital deformity, and the remaining two of respiratory infection. The last mentioned two died at home, but all the others died in hospital.

The infantile mortality rate was 20.8, compared with 15.6 in 1958, but was again lower than the figure for England and Wales - 22.

#### MATERNITY UNIT ACCOMMODATION

In previous reports I have referred to the number of Coalville babies born outside the district, owing to the absence of maternity accommodation in the town.



Most of the births outside our own area, but truly belonging to it, take place at Ashby Cottage Hospital and at Roundhill Maternity Home, Kirby Muxloe, the latter about 10 miles away, and not within the area of practice of any of the local doctors.

In October 1959, Dr. Ramsay, the Senior Administrative Medical Officer of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, wrote to me, saying that the board had its capital works programme constantly under review, and that, amongst other things, the proposed Maternity Unit at Coalville had been discussed. He pointed out the difficulty the Board had had in staffing a similar new unit in its area, and asked if any indication of the potential staffing resources of the Coalville area could be given. Steps were taken to enquire of local doctors as to whether they could give any guidance in this matter; at the end of the year it had not been possible to reply in detail to Dr. Ramsay's letter, but it did appear that the reply to be sent would probably be to the effect that no insurmountable problem would arise.

At the time of writing, information has been received from the Regional Hospital Board that their earlier decision to provide a maternity unit for Coalville had been reaffirmed, and that the scheme would remain in the capital works programme for the period 1962/67.





TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATHS AND  
SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1959.

<u>CAUSE OF DEATH</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	
Tuberculosis, other	1	1	
Syphilic disease			
Diphtheria			
Whooping Cough			
Meningococcal infections			
Acute Poliomyelitis			
Measles			
Other infective and parasitic diseases			
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	5	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	5	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	6		6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	3		3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	15	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1		1
Diabetes	3	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	41	16	25
Coronary disease, angina	38	24	14
Hypertension with heart disease	5	4	1
Other heart disease	23	9	14
Other circulatory disease	16	10	6
Influenza	2	2	
Pneumonia	10	5	5
Bronchitis	12	9	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	4	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1		1
Congenital malformations	2	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	41	16	25
Motor vehicle accidents	2	2	
All other accidents	9	7	2
Suicide	6	4	2
Homicide and operations of war			

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ALL CAUSES	272	146	126
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Coalville Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have once again to report on the work carried out by the  
Public Health Inspectors.

As will be gathered from the pages which follow, progress  
continues to be made towards the betterment of the enviromental health  
of the town.

Housing standards are being raised, air pollution is being  
slowly reduced and control continues to be exercised over our food.  
There is however, still a long road to travel. A lot of substandard  
houses await our attention. The problem of the domestic chimney has  
still to be solved and there are still a few black spots in our food  
sections. None of this will be solves without complete cooperation  
from all affected parties. Owners of property must be prepared to  
bring their houses up to a good standard or accept their demolition.  
Householders and the Members of the Council must accept that smoke  
control areas are the solution to the domestic smoke problem and food  
traders and food handlers must at all times remain conscious of the  
Public service they perform.

I would express my sincere thanks to the members of the  
Council, to Dr. Hamilton and to the other members of the staff for  
their help and advice.



Chief Public Health Inspector.



## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The sanitary accommodation in the Urban area at the end of 1959 was made up as follows :

9272	-	water closets
133	-	pails including chemical closets
15	-	privies
11	-	middens
6	-	dry ashpits

On the 1st April, 1959 the Council ceased to operate Sections 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936 and resolved that for the future the cost of replacement of dustbins shall be a charge on the general rate. The scheme is now operated directly by the refuse collection department.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The particulars given below are for all purposes, including those given elsewhere in this Report with the exception of rodent extermination.

Total number of complaints received - 182

Total number of notices served:

(a)	formal	-	62
(b)	informal	-	371

Inspections in connection with:

Dwellinghouses	1683
Infectious disease enquiries	78
Food poisoning	3
Verminous and dirty premises	100
Drainage works	374
Tents, vans and sheds	210
Water supplies	76
Smoke control	291
Outworkers, workshops, etc.	72
Shops	105
Keeping of animals	14
x Rodent control	133
Refuse storage, collection & disposal	17

/Inspections cont'd.



Schools	18
Slaughterhouse and meat inspection	1446
Other food premises	1143
Bakehouses	44
Dairies	75
Miscellaneous Inspections	<u>638</u>
	<u>6520</u>

x Not including visits by Rodent Operator.

Additional work was carried out as under :

Milk samples for biological examination	25
" " " Br. Abortus "	45
" " " bacteriological "	177
Ice Cream samples	48
Water samples by Public Health Inspectors	16
Specimens collected (food poisoning, poliomyelitis research etc.)	129
Swabs taken from crockery, beer glasses, working surfaces etc.	6

The number of notices served during the year, together with figures showing the number complied with, are given in the following tables :

<u>PRELIMINARY</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Others</u>
Outstanding on 1st January	243	36
Issued during year	166	112
Complied with during year	121	70
Statutory action necessary	-	62
Outstanding on 31st December	288	78
 <u>STATUTORY</u>		
Outstanding on 1st January	-	32
Issued during year	-	62
Complied with during year	-	48
Outstanding on 31st December	-	46



## COMMON LODGING HOUSE

During the year the lodging house situated in the City of Dan, Whitwick, was vacated and subsequently a Demolition Order was made under the Housing Act 1957.

## HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

One house has been let in lodgings during the year and has been inspected on frequent occasions. No case of overcrowding was found at these premises.

## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

There has again been an increase in the number of licences issued for the use of Caravans as dwellings.

The 18 Vans licenced occupy 17 sites, in various parts of the area. The great majority are positioned near dwelling houses and all have access to a piped supply of water.

In addition to these individual licences, the owner of the Central Field succeeded in obtaining planning permission for the siting of 40 Caravans. Some work was done during the year, but the site arrangements are by no means completed.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades in the area.

## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The only Public Swimming Bath in your area is the one owned by the Council and situated in Avenue Road.

The Bath has a capacity of 80,000 gallons, water for filling being obtained from the public supply.

Treatment is by filtration and chlorination and the pumps are designed to change the bath water every 4 hours.

Daily tests of the water were made for Chlorine residual and alkalinity. A bacteriological examination showed the water to be sterile.







## SCHOOLS

18 visits were made to schools during the year. With one or two exceptions conditions have gradually improved. At one school, mentioned in previous reports, chemical closets were installed to replace pails as a temporary measure. We hope that before very long, it will be possible to provide suitable drainage facilities in order that water closets may be installed. We were able to obtain an improvement in the washing facilities at one school, hot water being installed over the wash basins.

It was not found necessary to close or disinfect any schools on account of infectious disease.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Steady progress has been made in the reduction of pollution from chimneys of industrial establishments.

Experiments were carried out during the year on the firing of intermittent brick kilns by underfeed stokers burning raw coal. From the pollution point of view these were an unqualified success for there was an immediate elimination of all visible smoke. Unfortunately the technique of kiln setting has had to be revised in order to minimise wastage of bricks. At the end of the year the experiments were still in force; no final decision having been made.

Our main sources of pollution are without doubt the domestic chimneys in the town. Some discussion took place in Committee on the question of smoke control areas, but little, if any, progress has been made. In a mining area such as this, the burning of concessionary coal is a great problem. Not until the problem is solved in a just and sensible fashion will the way be clear for control measures.

During the year the Council agreed to instal a smoke filter for the daily measurement of smoke pollution. This work is done in cooperation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, to whom we forward our readings.

## KEEPING OF ANIMALS

14 inspections of piggeries, stable premises and places where animals are kept, were made during the year. No serious nuisances arose from the keeping of these animals.



## RODENT CONTROL.

A full-time rodent operator is employed by your Authority and the district is systematically inspected for infestations. A charge of 5/9d per hour, plus the cost of materials, is made for the treatment of business premises.

Your authority's sewage farms, refuse tips and other properties, and the banks of streams and brook-courses in the area receive regular attention. Sewer treatments were carried out in March and September.

The following is a summary of the work done :

No. of premises treated for rats	...	...	537
No. of premises treated for mice	...	...	46
Total number of inspections (including survey)			4021

There were no major rat infestations during the year.

## HOUSING

Due to the lack of alternative housing accommodation progress in relation to the unfit houses programme was somewhat retarded. Rather than cause tenants to have to remain for indefinite periods in condemned houses we have tried to relate our accommodation representations to the accommodation available to re-housing. Eleven demolition orders and one closing order were made during the year.

The following shows the position of our 5 years programme :

Number of houses in 5 years programme approved by Ministry 4th August, 1955	292
Number of houses vacated at 31st December, 1959	227
Number of houses with operative orders but still occupied at 31st December, 1959	6
Total number dealt with	<u>233</u>
Number of houses remaining on scheduled programme and still to be represented	<u>59</u>



Since the coming into operation of the Rent Act 96 applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been received. These have been dealt with as follows : -

Number of applications received	96
Number of applications refused	2
Number of undertakings by owners to carry out work	52
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	31
Number of Certificates revoked	5

#### INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	408
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1556
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	10
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	24
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10

#### REPAIRS - Informal Action.

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts	136
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#### ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(1)	<u>Public Health Acts.</u>	
	Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) by owners	27
	(b) by local authority in default of owners	1





(2) Housing Act, 1957.

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices:

(a) by owners

-

(b) by local authority in default of owners

-

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS.

(1) Housing Act, 1957.

(a) Demolition Orders made under Section 17

11

(b) Closing Orders made under Section 17

1

(c) Closing Orders made under Section 18

1

(d) Undertaking accepted under Section 16 (4)

-

(2) Rehousing.

	<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced</u> <u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(a) Demolition Orders	39	26	11

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	<u>Number</u>		
(b) Unfit houses closed	3	11	3

At the close of the year 988 post-war houses had been completed by your Authority (including 50 prefabricated houses), 48 by the East Midlands Housing Association and 835 by private enterprise.





INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

The following table shows the number of dairies and distributors registered on 31st December, 1959, and the number of inspections made :-

	DAIRIES (other than dairy farms) and DISTRIBUTORS (Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959).				
	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Contraventions		
			Found	Remedied	Outstanding on 31st Dec
Dairies	12	75	-	-	-
Distributors	39	32	-	-	-

The district was included in a Specified Area from the 1st December, 1954 and all milk sold must be heat treated or bear the designation Tuberculin Tested.

The table below gives details of bacteriological sampling of milk during the year.

Designation	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	66	47	19
Pasteurised	93	91	2
Sterilised	18	18	-
Total	177	156	21

The total number of samples examined was approximately the same as in 1958 but the percentage of unsatisfactory reports increased.



70 bulk and individual samples of milk were collected for biological examination. 4 of the bulk samples showed evidence of brucella abortus. As the milk from the affected herds was already being heat treated before sale no stoppage notices were served.

<u>Dealers Licences</u>		<u>Supplementary Licences</u>	
Pasteurised	18	Pasteurised	7
Sterilised	15	Sterilised	-
Tuberculin Tested	17	Tuberculin Tested	5

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are six licensed slaughterhouses in your area, including one bacon factory.

The following tables give details of the animals inspected etc. during 1959.

Number of licensed slaughterhouses	...	6
Animals slaughtered therein	...	17900
Animals examined therein	...	17900
Inspections of meat at time of slaughter	...	1372



DETAILS OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

	Cattle excl Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs & Sheep	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1222	40	Nil	3046	13591	Nil
Number inspected	1222	40	Nil	3046	13591	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	21	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	477	8	-	82	1605	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	39.0	20.0	-	2.0	12.0	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	6	1	-	-	5	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	110	-	-	-	394	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9.5	2.5	-	-	2.9	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	21	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	21	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE B

Details of organs condemned and reason for condemnation

Tubercular Offal etc :-

	Cows	Cattle (excluding cows)	Pigs
Heads and Tongues	-	43	372
Pairs of Lungs	-	46	7
Mesenteries & Intestines	-	2	-
Livers	-	18	2
Spleens	-	1	-
Plucks	-	-	13

Non-Tubercular Offal etc :-

	Cows	Cattle (excluding cows)	Pigs	Sheep Lambs
Heads and Tongues:-				
Abscesses	-	3	5	-
Actinomycosis	-	16	-	-
Contamination	-	-	1	-
Cysticercus Bovis	-	19	-	-
Pairs of Lungs:-				
Abscesses	-	12	-	1
Cirrhosis	-	1	-	-
Congestion	-	-	4	-
Cysts	-	3	-	-
Fluke	-	3	-	-
Parasitic	-	4	9	41
Pleurisy	-	26	190	-
Pneumonia	-	3	1157	6
Tumours	-	1	-	-
Livers:-				
Abscesses	2	48	-	3
Cavernous Angioma	-	1	-	-
Cirrhosis	1	79	38	-
Cysts	-	5	3	-
Fatty Infiltration	-	-	2	-
Fluke	2	89	15	24
Necrosis	-	2	-	-
Parasitic	-	-	94	13
Peritonitis	-	7	18	-
Sarcoma	-	1	-	-
Tumour	-	1	-	-





Non-Tubercular Offal etc :- (Cont'd)

	Cows	Cattle (excluding cows)	Pigs	Sheep Lambs
Part Livers:-				
Cirrhosis	1	32	-	-
Cysts	-	10	-	-
Fluke	1	180	-	3
Necrosis	-	2	-	-
Peritonitis	-	2	1	-
Skirts:-				
Peritonitis	-	1	-	-
Spleens:-				
Abscesses	-	1	-	-
Peritonitis	-	28	-	-
Hearts:-				
Abscesses	-	1	1	-
Cysticercus Bovis	1	2	-	-
Pericarditis	-	-	212	-
Mesenteries & Intestines:-				
Abscesses	-	1	-	-
Peritonitis	-	-	1	-
Kidneys:-				
Cloudy Swelling	-	-	4	-
Cystic	-	-	260	-
Necrosis	-	-	2	-
Nephritis	-	-	55	-
Plucks:-				
Abscesses	-	-	2	-
Fluke	-	-	1	-
Pleurisy etc	-	-	89	-

The following table shows the number of animals inspected in the town each year since 1947:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Animals examined</u>	
1947	10,335)	
1948	11,475)	
1949	15,135)	
1950	17,006)	Meat rationing and
1951	15,013)	Ministry of Food
1952	18,644)	control of slaughtering
1953	17,818)	to 30th June, 1954
1954	17,721)	
1955	12,445	
1956	17,393	
1957	18,076	
1958	19,698	
1959	17,900	



There was a reduction in the total number of animals slaughtered in the town during 1959. This was in the main, due to the difficulty in obtaining live pigs for slaughter during a short period.

We continue to examine all animals at the time of or immediately after slaughter and this is no mean task when one considers the many other matters which require our attention. We believe that it is of the utmost importance that disease free meat should reach the retail trade in perfect condition. Whilst we are confident that the meat is disease free we are not entirely satisfied that slaughtering is carried out under the best conditions or that slaughtermen in every case make certain that meat is protected from contamination at the time of slaughter. This protection can only be obtained by practising a high standard of hygiene in premises which are themselves in a hygienic condition.

We have, on a number of occasions had to remind operatives that protective clothing is not required to protect these persons but to protect the meat. That hot water is not something which is more pleasant to use on a cold morning, but something which makes for a cleaner food. That wiping cloths and knives are a potential source of danger unless they are sterile.

It is true to say that certain of the slaughterhouses in use do not conform to the construction regulations and therefore are not the easiest places in which to practice hygienic methods. During the year all slaughterhouses in use were inspected for the purpose of our report under the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 in the company of officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Towards the end of the year consultation took place with all interested organisations and persons, prior to the preparation of the Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities.

Turning to the question of meat inspection it will be noticed that 22 carcasses were sent to deep freeze during the year because of the presence of *cysticercus bovis* in heads. This was an increase of 5 over the previous year. It continues to be our policy to deal with all animals in this way whether the cysts found are viable, degenerated or calcified. Provided we are satisfied that it is *cysticercus bovis*, we justify our action by assuming that there are likely to be other viable cysts in the carcass.



As is to be expected, there was an overall reduction in the percentage of animals affected with tuberculosis. This was especially noticeable in cows where the percentage fell from 15.8 in 1958 to 2.5 in the year under review. It is interesting to see how the incidence of this disease has fallen over the past ten years.

TABLE showing the percentage of Animals found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

Year	Cattle excl Cows	Cows	Pigs
1950	19.8	49.2	6.6
1951	17.4	35.2	4.4
1952	21.0	42.1	5.2
1953	18.5	35.8	4.9
1954	13.1	25.8	3.7
1955	10.8	19.5	4.0
1956	9.6	24.2	5.0
1957	9.6	18.7	3.7
1958	8.9	15.8	4.1
1959	9.5	2.5	2.9

#### DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD.

The weight of meat and offal condemned during the year amounted to 9-tons 17-cwts 1-qr 22-lbs.

In addition the following foods were surrendered and destroyed :-

592 tins Tomatoes	28 Packets Cereals
286 tins Vegetables	101 Jars Pickles
232 tins Fruit	32 Bottles Cordials
108 tins Fish	77 tins Animal Food
44 tins Meat & Fish Pastes	99 Packets Dog Biscuits
14 tins Soup	10-lbs Ground Rice
1 tin Chicken	26-lbs Semolina
4 tins Jellied Veal	24-lbs Chocolate
29 tins Milk	18-lbs Jellies
106-lbs 4-ozs Meat	5 Fruit Pies
158-lbs 5-ozs Beef	7 Cake Mixtures
95-lbs 10-ozs Ham	8 Packets Cheese
76-lbs 8-ozs Tongue	
2-lbs Butter	





All meat and offal after condemnation is stained with a green dye to prevent its disposal for human consumption. It is collected by two firms specialising in the recovery of industrial waste and by a local dog breeder who, after sterilisation of the meat, feeds it to his dogs. There is no sale of pet food from these premises nor does this person carry on any food business. A similar system is operated in the case of other unsound food where their nature allows them to be used for such purposes. When the food is contained in tins the cans are punctured and then conveyed to one of the Council's refuse tips where they are buried under supervision.

### FOOD PREMISES.

The following table shows the number and types of food premises in your area : -

Bakehouses	5	
Butchers shops	31	
Canteens (works, schools, sports clubs etc.)	50	
Cooked Meats	15-	Registered under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Dairies	12-	Registered under Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.
Fish Shops, including fried fish shops	19	
General food shops	139	
Ice cream premises	78-	Registered under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Licenced premises and clubs	57	
Restaurants, cafes and snack bars	8	





Under various legislation affecting food shops, stores, food preparation etc premises, the undermentioned inspections were carried out : -

Butchers Shops	136
Fishmongers and Poulterers	26
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	19
Grocers	188
Fried Fish Shops	42
Ice Cream premises	82
Manufacture & preparation of preserved food	144
Restaurants and Dining Rooms	89
Food vans and vehicles	48
Public markets and foodstalls	314
Licenced premises	62
Bakehouses	19

Improvement continues to be made in the equipment and in the structural condition of food premises. In certain instances these improvements have been most marked. I am often assured that the volume of business carried on has increased considerably after premises have been improved. This answers the question I posed in my report for 1957 when I wondered whether the public ever noticed the improvements.

In spite of the fact that many small shops have been improved there are still a great number which require extensive alteration. Many lack sufficient storage space or stockrooms. In such cases the whole of stock has to be accommodated in the retail shop and quite often this leads to undesirable "clutter". Whilst "clutter", as such, is not a health problem it can and does lead to open foods being placed in positions which expose them to contamination.

The following table sets out the visits etc. made in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Number of Premises inspected	133
Number of Inspections made	421
Number of Informal Notices served	55
Number of Informal Notices complied with	66
Number of Informal Notices outstanding at 31st December	55
Number of prosecutions	-



### ICE CREAM.

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, there were registered at the close of the year 78 premises for the sale of ice cream and 1 for its manufacture and retailing.

48 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination during the year. 35 of these were placed in provisional Grade I (Methylene Blue Test), 11 in Grade II and 2 in Grade IV.

### ADULTERATION ETC.

Your authority is not responsible for this work, the food adulteration clauses being administered by the County Council.



# APPENDIX

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

### Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

#### PART I OF THE ACT

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

TABLE 1

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	71	78	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	14	16	-	-
Total	89	106	-	-



# CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

TABLE 2	Number of cases in which defects were found.			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector.
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	2	1	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	1	1	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)				
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	13	6	-	1
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork.)	-	-	-	-
Total	16	8	-	-

## PART VIII OF THE ACT

### Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

	Section 110				Section 111	
	No. of Outworkers in August list. (Sec.110(1)(c))	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing      Making etc. Apparel	51	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas	2	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys	23	-	-	-	-	-
Total	76	-	-	-	-	-







